

9,000 students failed to pay fees

Fee cut proposal heard in capital

By Nora Juarbe

ACRAMENTO — If Gov. George Deukmejian and the Legislature approve a \$90 fee decrease proposed by the Board of the Trustees, SF State students will no longer have to finance aid for needy students.

California State University Chancellor Ann Reynolds proposed the fee reduction at the Trustees' 1984-85 budget meeting Tuesday.

Reynolds criticized the current state program in which students are subsidizing financial aid through higher fees. She stressed the need for the state to assume its share of the burden in providing financial aid to needy students.

"Students have had to assume what, in my view, very clearly a public responsibility for others," she said.

About \$42 out of each student's fees goes into the State University Grant, a program started two years ago to provide financing for student aid.

According to Jeffrey S. Baker, director of financial aid at SF State, this year the student aid grant program accumulated \$1.5 million from student fees.

David Brooks, public affairs associate at the Chancellor's office in Long Beach, explained that the two-part fee reduction represented a \$42 decrease that would eliminate student subsidy of financial aid and a \$47 reduction in actual student fees. Although this totals only \$89, he said he didn't know where the additional \$1 in the total \$90 fee reduction would be allocated.

"All I know is that the proposed reduction requested totals \$25.6 million statewide, and if we get it that would mean a reduction in fees of \$90 total," said Brooks. "The state will have to match the fee reductions with an equal amount of additional funding."

The Trustees approved the Chancellor's \$1.08 billion budget request for 1984-85, a 12.6 percent increase over the current year's budget of \$96.2 million.

If the fee reduction is ultimately approved by the Legislature and Deukmejian, it will mark the first time fees have been lowered.

Reynolds unveiled her fee reduction proposal at a special Senate hearing in Sacramento last week, stating the governor has been quite clear in expressing his willingness to consider a fee reduction should state revenues permit."

Reynolds' testimony before the Senate Committee on Education outlined the continuous 11 percent average yearly increase in fees from 1972 to 1982. In the last two semesters alone, fees have increased by \$187.

"By any standard of measurement, these recent increases have been excessive and sudden," Reynolds said.

Urging the senate committee to consider her "modest proposal," Reynolds said, "California always has been a state of firsts. Now let us be the first to lower fees in accord with our stated intent to

See Fees, Page 9.

An angry message



By Genaro Molina

About 500 protesters gathered in front of the Federal Building in San Francisco yesterday, deplored the United States' invasion of Grenada. For more on reactions to U.S. foreign policy, see Page 3.

Burglar hits dorm rooms

But no security arrangements to change

By Jay Goldman

An unidentified thief struck into three unlocked rooms in Mary Ward Hall about 3 a.m. Saturday and stole \$400 worth of belongings.

In at least one case, the suspect entered a room and stole a student's belongings while she slept. She discovered the theft the next day.

Another victim, who chose to remain anonymous, described the suspect as a male weighing about 160 pounds, with dark skin and a short afro haircut, who wore navy blue pants, a light blue long-sleeve button-down shirt and a green canvas belt.

Lt. Mel Vaughn of the Department of Public Safety said the department has a suspect in the case but has not made an arrest. He refused to give a description of the suspect.

Mike Kleinberg, manager of the resident halls, said he did not know how the suspect entered the dorm. He said all visitors are supposed to sign in when they enter the dorms.

A hall assistant stationed at the entrance desk is supposed to check the identification cards of all who enter between 8 p.m. and 1 a.m., Wednesday through Saturday. Kleinberg said the Housing Office does not plan to change its security arrangements because it considers the present ones adequate.

Sergeant Kim Wible agreed that the present security arrangements at the dorms are adequate. She said DPS does not plan to recommend any changes in dorm security.

Kleinberg emphasized that the security problem in this case was due to students not locking their doors. He said in response to the thefts, the Housing Office is "alerting all second-floor residents that the incidents did occur and that they shouldn't leave their doors unlocked. We urge students to use their chain locks and peepholes."

In other crime news, auto burglaries have dramatically increased in October. There have been 11 auto burglaries within the DPS patrol area this month. This compares with only 27 burglaries in

the same area for the first nine months of this year. DPS patrols the campus and a one-mile radius around the campus.

Six of October's auto burglaries occurred in the main student parking lot, Lot 20. Wible attributed the increase in burglaries to as yet unknown people who are looking for expensive tape players to steal.

Five of October's Lot 20 auto burglaries occurred this week. All of them involved the theft of tape players. The average loss was \$425.

Monty Brad Botts, 35, of San Francisco, was arrested after DPS received complaints for two days regarding the loudness of his preaching on campus. He was arrested after he refused to obtain a public speaking permit from Student Life Services.

A few hours later Laureen Pierre, 38, of San Francisco, was also arrested for disturbing the peace. She was arrested in front of the New Administration Building after DPS received complaints about loud and abusive language.

School threatens to expel those with remaining debts

By Ana S. Melara

Approximately 9,000 students who still owe SF State fall 1983 registration fees, fee increases or additional unit fees, may lose academic credit for this semester if they don't pay within the next two weeks, according to Resty Prospero, an assistant in the Accounting Office.

Prospero said as of one month ago, the number of students with outstanding debts to the university stood at 9,000. But because the office's computer system has been down for three weeks, Prospero said he could not give a more current figure.

The university plans to send out mailers and process recent payments sometime this weekend after the computer is hooked up. The mailers will request students pay what they owe within 10 working days of the date of the mailer.

Prospero said the next step will be to disenroll and put holds on the records of those who do not comply.

"We are trying to be considerate at SF State," said Prospero. "We really don't have any obligation to send out the mailers." He added that university policy states that students must pay their fees at the time of registration, before they select their classes. No student may owe the university money.

Disenrollment has started at at least two other CSU campuses. Chico State is disenrolling students every 10 days, while at Long Beach, students are being disenrolled every 30 days. However, Chris Nelson, spokesman for the California State Student Association president Ed Van Ginkel, said no disenrollment process has started nor

have mailers been sent out at the San Diego State campus where 5,000 students have outstanding fees.

Prospero said disenrollment will apply only to students who owe the university \$500 or more. Student Services will notify instructors of student disenrollment. Records of students who continue to avoid payment will be placed on hold, keeping them from registering next semester.

The mailers, which will cost the university 28 cents each, would have been sent out earlier had the computer been working. "We didn't want to get those students (who had paid) upset by sending them notices also," said Prospero.

Prospero said despite the university's leniency in collecting late payments this semester, he expects that policy will "tighten up" next semester.

"It's taking time to collect fees that have already been calculated into the budget," said Prospero, adding that the university intends to bill debtors whenever they go.

However, Van Ginkel is working to stop any type of penalty universities may charge students who have not paid their fee increases, whether the penalty is a late fee charge or disenrollment. The CSA filed a writ of mandate with the California court system last week with this request in connection with the lawsuit it filed against Gov. Deukmejian and the CSU trustees in September.

The deadline for registration fee payment was Sept. 9, and Oct. 20 for fee increases. Prospero said late fee charges apply only to late registration payments and not to additional unit payment or fee increases.

Ex-lecturer's actions blasted by students

By Marilee Enge

Students and colleagues of Patricia McColm testified against the former SF State lecturer yesterday as the sex discrimination case against SF State's Broadcast and Communications Art Department approached an end.

McColm is suing 11 current and former members of the BCA department, officials of SF State and the trustees of the California State University system for sex discrimination and civil rights violations in not granting her a tenure-track position. McColm was a part-time lecturer from 1976 to 1979.

Much of the testimony concerned negative reactions to McColm's teaching and her interactions with students and faculty members when she sought a tenure position in the broadcast department in 1977 and 1978.

Judith Wills, a graduate of SF State's drama department who took a class from McColm in the fall of 1977, testified the instructor had told her television acting class that she would lose her job if the student evaluations weren't positive. McColm made the statement to the class after the evaluations, which are standard procedure in all classes at SF State, had been filled out.

She urged the students to circulate and sign a petition praising her performance.

Wills said she refused to sign the petition and McColm mentioned this in

front of the class. "I was shocked by (the incident)," said Wills.

Lisa Battaglia Ehrlich, another student of McColm's, said McColm promised her an "A" in her television and radio broadcasting class if Ehrlich would revoke the statements she made in an unfavorable letter to the department chairman.

Ehrlich, who said she was normally an "A" student, received a "B" for McColm's class because of the final examination which "didn't represent the classwork." Her letter regarded the exam which she said was unfair and poorly administered. She also said McColm was frequently absent from class.

The defense also called Ronald Compesi, associate professor and acting chairman of the BCA department, to the witness stand. Defense attorney Cathy von Aken questioned Compesi extensively about his educational background and experience in broadcasting. This information will be compared with McColm's own experience to determine whether Compesi was granted tenure based on sex or ability.

Compesi, who was hired as a full-time lecturer in 1976 and granted tenure in 1978, has a master's degree and a Ph.D. in broadcast communications art. McColm does not have a graduate degree.

Compesi said he monitored student evaluations for one of McColm's

See Trial, Page 9.

Time robs Tenderloin of its glory

By Teresa Coon

San Francisco's Tenderloin, a neighborhood that once boasted expensive hotels, fancy restaurants and high society, degenerated into today's red-light district of flop houses, cheap bars and prostitutes.

The area was a hub for San Francisco's high society at its height between the earthquake of 1906 and the stock market crash of 1929. Hotels advertising in San Francisco's Social Register listed their eminent residents by name. Photographs show well-dressed men and women, some pushing baby carriages. Benjamin E. Lloyd, in his book, "Lights and Shades in San Francisco," wrote at that time, "To occupy elegant apartments at any of the aristocratic hotels in San Francisco is to command a position."

Many of the apartment buildings Lloyd wrote about remain, but residents of the Tenderloin have changed drastically from those days of glory.

One third of Tenderloin residents are ex-offenders, transients, alcoholics and mentally disabled, according to a recent San Francisco City Planning Department study. Another third are Asian refugees. The

remaining residents are senior citizens, with an average age of 62.

The Tenderloin is an area of downtown San Francisco, footsteps away from the boutiques and expensive hotels of Union Square on its Post and Powell street borders, bordering San Francisco's Civic Center on its Van Ness side, and bounded by Market Street on the south. The city estimates there are 20,000 residents and transients living there.

The elegant apartment buildings of the first quarter-century are dilapidated. The low rents attract many residents who cannot afford to live in San Francisco's nicer neighborhoods. Many of San Francisco's homeless live in the streets of the Tenderloin, sleeping in doorways, in empty lots, and lining up for meals at Glide Memorial, St. Anthony's or the Salvation Army on Turk Street.

The Tenderloin is one of the lowest income neighborhoods in the city, with one of the highest unemployment rates. A 1970 census showed crime is high in the area. The intersection of Leavenworth and Eddy streets, in the heart of the Tenderloin, has the highest crime rate in the city.

Anne Bloomfield, San Francisco art historian, has found charm in this desolate area of San Francisco. "For blockfront after blockfront, the apartments and hotels march along at nearly even cornice lines, boasting similar windows and fire escapes above the sidewalk jumble of signs and storefronts, agreeing on the form of dress and the vocabulary of ornament," said Bloomfield.

Bloomfield calls the Tenderloin "perhaps the country's only large, virtually intact, architecturally consistent, densely-packed, inner-city residential area."

The reason for the architectural symmetry of the apartment and residential hotels is that virtually the entire district was constructed within a quarter-century period. Before 1906, the area was mainly residential, consisting of single-family houses. But the earthquake and fire destroyed the area, creating what Bloomfield calls "a clean slate for new construction."

"A limited number of architects, builders and



By Genaro Molina

See History, Page 9.

The Warrington Apartments at Post and Leavenworth streets

CAMPUS CAPSULES

Financial aid denied - no draft sign-up

SANTA BARBARA (Daily Nexus) — Big Brother, under the pseudonym of Solomon, is indeed watching, at least those males aged 18 to 25 who apply for federal financial aid.

Two students at the University of California Santa Barbara will receive none of the federal financial aid they qualify for because they didn't register for the draft before Oct. 1 thus violating the Solomon Amendment, upheld by the Supreme Court in June after most universities finished their spring terms.

The UCSB financial aid office, while obligated to comply with the ruling, may still provide the students with the university's portion of their aid.

"That any students should be denied financial aid is a terrible precedent," student body president Mark Schwartz told a Daily Nexus reporter.

Security at Fresno 'best in a long time'

FRESNO (Daily Collegian) — Dr. Leonard Territo, professor of criminal justice at the University of South Florida, thinks colleges should be held liable as third party defendants in campus rape cases.

In the September issue of a national legal magazine, Territo advocated holding colleges liable in campus rape cases to pressure college administrators into providing better campus security.

Territo also recommended campus safety routes, emergency telephones and university sponsored rape prevention programs to help deter campus rapes.

One campus that already uses many of the recommended security measures is California State University, Fresno.

"Our campus security is the best it has been in a long time," said Michael O'Reilly, investigator for the CSUF Police Department. CSUF security

measures include well-lighted pathways, 24-hour campus police patrols and a special emergency telephone system which can dispatch a police officer to the crime scene almost immediately while allowing the officer to maintain two-way contact with the victim until arrival at the scene.

Enough demand for another law school?

As if there aren't enough lawyers running around already, University of California officials are looking at developing another law school in its

Currently, Berkeley, Davis, Hastings and UCLA are the four UC-supported law schools. UC San Diego was listed as the most probable site for another law school in a recent UC Santa Barbara Daily Nexus article.

Because there are 3,000 publicly funded law students in Northern California

and only 1,000 in Southern California and because San Diego is one of the fastest-growing cities in the nation, the assistant chancellor of UCSD said San Diego is the logical choice for the over \$10 million investment.

An ad hoc committee has been set up to determine whether there is a need for another California law school, where the school should be located and whether it should be supported by the state.

Investment club beckons extra bucks

SAN JOSE (Spartan Daily) — Unbelievable as it may seem, some college students have extra money. The San Jose State Investment Club came up with a plan for those with the enviable problem of what to do with extra money — join the club and make money.

The club recognized by Student Services last semester, is looking for

Hard-core magazines taken off campus racks

SAN JOSE (Campus Times) — Prose and photographs showing women as targets of sexual abuse cannot be purchased as easily as before in the San Jose State University campus bookstore.

Such magazines as Forum, Couples and Oui no longer stand on the racks after students Leslie Schneider and Helen Engledon, with the support of Women Against Violence and Pornography in the Media, protested to general books manager Nancy MacMahon last year.

In a staff editorial last semester, the Spartan Daily, San Jose State's student newspaper, labeled the act of removing the magazines "censorship," to which Schneider said, "The school publication turned it around and refused to confront the real issue."

SF State's bookstore, Franciscan Shops, will sell only soft-core magazines such as Playboy and Penthouse, according to Don McIlraith, the store's magazine buyer.

paper" but can't vote on how the finances are handled — just like real life

Compiled by Alex Neill and Peggy Sotcher

Health clinic tries to get smokers to take their last puffs

By Victoria Ascher

After fiercely crumpling that last empty package and tossing it into the nearest trash can, you vow never to touch one of those disgusting cancer sticks again. You then go about your daily routine like an infant without a pacifier.

Armed with a 10-ounce cup of coffee and a bag of Brach's Lemon Drops, you enter the unfamiliar territory of the Gold Coast's non-smoking section. The attempted concentration on a textbook results in reading the same paragraph over and over again for 30 minutes.

Maybe some fresh air would help. But, once outside, the obsession takes over. They are everywhere — cigarettes dangling from people's fingers and mouths, cigarettes being lit, inhaled and waved emphatically about.

The powerful forces of rationalization set in: This is the wrong time to quit. Mid-terms are next week! Better wait till they're over. Suddenly, you're in the Lobby Shop ordering your favorite brand, while feelings of guilt, shame, resignation and relief slug it out in your psyche.

Mark Twain once remarked that quitting smoking is easy. "I've done it," he said, "a thousand times," indicating just how easy it isn't.

Not that there aren't plenty of reasons to quit — the tiny group in the conference room of the Health Center tick-

ed them off quicker than Health Educator Jim Perkins could list them on the blackboard: the social stigma, the poor self image, the expense (\$365 per year for a pack-a-day habit), the nagging of friends and lovers ("kissing a cigarette smoker is like licking an ash tray") and, most of all, the hard-to-ignore reality of the link between smoking and cancer.

This is the fourth time the seven-week-long Stop Smoking Clinic has been held at the Health Center. It is offered twice each semester.

The clinic uses the Freedom From Smoking Program developed by the American Lung Association, which includes behavior modification, personal motivation, dealing with withdrawal symptoms, identification of smoking triggers and development of coping strategies.

According to Perkins, who is an ex-smoker, the program has been quite successful. He said in a one-year follow-up sent out by the Lung Association, 50 percent of the participants in the clinic had quit. The estimate is conservative, he added, because anyone who doesn't return the questionnaire is counted as a smoker.

What distinguishes the Health Center's program from those of other clinics is above all, cost. The fee is \$7.50 (for materials) for the seven two-hour sessions. Other stop smoking clinics



By Marc Haines

Kicking the smoking habit often drives people to seek cigarette alternatives but they often settle for such bland options as fingernails.

around the Bay Area range in price from \$20 to \$345 and offer a variety of ways to accomplish the same result.

something called nicotine neutralization (the patient is given injections of B vitamins and an anaesthetic in acupuncture points: two at the base of the nose and one in each ear) are among the many techniques for sale.

It doesn't really matter which method is used. The important thing is to find one that works. Perkins cited the two aspects of the Health Center's program he feels are keys to its success: group support and the program's structure.

During the first two sessions, group members take a "Why Do You Smoke Test" and attempt to understand the psychological needs that cigarettes seem to fulfill.

"They reduce anxiety," said one member.

"They allow me to sit around and do nothing without feeling like I'm doing nothing," said another.

"It's the only 'bad' thing I do," said one woman. "Without it, I'll have to find another vice."

"They act as a laxative, every morning, like clockwork," said another member.

The harmful effects of smoking are also discussed, but only briefly, because as Perkins said, "You already know the health effects, but are here because most of you have been unable to quit despite that knowledge."

Members record the time and place of each cigarette they smoke for two weeks

in an attempt to recognize smoking patterns and the difference between wanting and "needing" a cigarette.

The third meeting is Quiet Day when members reaffirm their decision to quit and actually do so. The cold-turkey method, as opposed to quitting gradually, is used because as Perkins said, cutting down on the number of cigarettes smoked, only reinforces the pleasure of smoking. "You look forward to the next cigarette and each one becomes almost sacred," he said.

He said that anxiety and fear may, but not necessarily must, play a major role in kicking the habit because although there is a desire to quit, there is at the same time usually a powerful desire to continue smoking.

Throughout the remaining sessions, the group works together in helping one another maintain the commitment to quit. Strategies to deal with symptoms which may accompany quitting are discussed. Perkins said the weight gain usually associated with quitting smoking is not always inevitable.

"Studies have shown that one-third those who quit gain weight, one-third stay at the same weight and one-third actually lose weight," he said. "It's an interesting process because not everyone experiences the same physical and psychological reactions to quitting."

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ORIGINAL DEF

Protesters attack missile deployment

Gordon Sullivan

Demonstrators jammed the area between the Civic Center and the Hyatt Hotel Saturday morning, where a large balloon of a blue whale, symbol of an earlier cause, was wearing a new sign "Save the Humans."

The demonstration and afternoon rally against nuclear weapons at the Civic Center drew an estimated 2,000 to 5,000 people. And like the whale, they represented various causes.

"Of course we're against nuclear weapons. We're here, aren't we?" said a member of the Gray Panthers, who was passing out pamphlets next to a representative of the Congolese National Liberation Front.

Fear of nuclear war united these unlikely allies and more than a million other people in demonstrations across Western Europe, Canada and the United States last week. This fear has come to a head over the deployment of 464 cruise and 108 Pershing II missiles in Europe, scheduled to begin in December.

American and European leaders decided to build the missiles in 1979, after Soviet SS20 missiles were targeted at Western Europe.

The plan was to produce the weapons while holding arms reduction talks. Without progress in the talks, the missiles would be deployed.

But anti-missile activists call this policy misguided.

"These weapons are in no way an appropriate response to the SS20s," said SF State student Daniel Galpern, a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which drew about 200 students to a rally on campus last Thursday.

According to Galpern, the Pershing II, which can fly from Western Europe to the Soviet Union in six minutes, and cruise missiles, which are undetectable by Soviet radar, escalate the arms race.

Because of their accuracy and speed, he said, the Soviets will have to adopt a "no warning" strategy, to avoid having their own missiles destroyed on the ground. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament literature says 147 false

A right to break the law?

By Gordon Sullivan

The people walking down Sansome Street Monday were not the usual Financial District executives.

A Buddhist beating a drum and chanting, young men carrying a cardboard missile and people with faces painted like skulls. Toured what they called the "Hall of Shame," corporations they said produced nuclear weapons. They also staged sit-ins and die-ins, and when the day was over, 71 of them had been arrested.

When is it time to protest government policy by breaking the law?

According to Ed Gehrmann of the Livermore Action Group, which organized the civil disobedience, "It's gone beyond that point."

Gehrmann believes citizens should break the law, if necessary, to prevent production of nuclear weapons. In a brown corduroy suit, he marched with demonstrators at the foot of the tall office buildings.

"All we are saying is give peace a chance," sang three elderly ladies, a child, and seven other protesters as

warnings occurred in the United States alone between January 1979 and June 1980.

The United States' nuclear plans "would put to shame the small-time antics of someone named Adolf Hitler," said author Norman Solomon last week at SF State.

But German Vice Consul Walter Stechel and West German journalist Hans Gresmann disagreed.

"What the Russians are saying is 'O.K., we will threaten Europe but we will not threaten you,'" Stechel said Thursday, speaking to journalism students at SF State. The SS20s can reach targets in Europe, but not the United States.

Cruise and Pershing II missiles are

they sat with hands joined and blocked the entrance to the Pacific Lumber Company building at 500 Washington St. The building, they said, housed the offices of Boeing.

"Do you realize if you don't leave you're going to be arrested?" asked a San Francisco police officer.

As they continued singing, seven policemen in blue helmets picked them up and carried them to a waiting van.

In front of the Wells Fargo building at 464 California St., a young woman asked people walking toward the entrance to sign a petition.

"As customers of Wells Fargo," it said, "we ask that you withdraw our money from investment in the nuclear arms industry, or we will feel morally compelled to close our accounts with you."

Nine signatures were on the petition.

"I'm getting a pretty good response from the ones who are willing to stop and talk," she said.

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die-in in the bank's doorway.

"I agree with what they're saying," said one man, "but I don't like the way they're saying it."

The Livermore Action Group has organized other civil disobedience demonstrations.

Last June it held a protest at the Livermore laboratory and 1,027 people were arrested. They included SF State students Jennifer Dobson, Doreen O'Sullivan, Jonathan Frank, John Martin and Daniel Galpern.

"We sat in front of cars and wouldn't let them go by," Galpern said. "We didn't want them to continue to build first strike weapons."

Of those arrested, 260 will go on trial in Livermore Municipal Court beginning Nov. 14. If convicted, each faces a possible six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Galpern's summary of their defense defines civil disobedience as well as anyone.

"We'll argue that what we did was not malicious but beneficial. It's all right to break a burning car's window if it's to save a baby."

Soviets to restrain themselves, but to continue the arms race."

At the Civic Center, speakers ranged from a labor leader to a rebel from El Salvador, who tied their own causes to that of non-deployment. If the connections sometimes seemed tenuous, they indicated widespread recognition that this issue draws crowds.

Standing in front of the speakers was a young man with a sign that said "Stop the SS20s."

Although he was alone among the demonstrators displaying that sentiment, he might have spoken for all of them:

"Deployment or no deployment," he said, "it's a pretty nasty picture both ways."

But Galpern rejects this strategy.

"The bargaining approach (to nuclear disarmament) has never worked," he said. "It is not an inducement for the



JOHN LENNON

"GIVE PEACE A CHANCE"

By Mike Kato

A nuclear arms protester sports a poster of counter-culture hero John Lennon at the Civic Center Saturday in downtown San Francisco. Millions marched last week across the United States, Canada and Europe in opposition to the arms race and the imminent deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe.

Grenada invasion fuels protests

Dissenters voice anger and concern over U.S. action

By Pamela Wilson

Bay Area reaction to the invasion of Grenada was swift Tuesday. While U.S. Marines and Army Rangers were still attempting to gain control of the tiny Caribbean island, thousands of marchers turned out in San Francisco and Berkeley to protest the invasion.

The war between the smallest nation in the hemisphere and the largest was incomprehensible to many who had never heard of the island before last week. But people of the Central American solidarity movement called it another example of American interference in the affairs of neighbors south of its border.

With about two hours notice, the United States-Grenada Friendship Society rallied crowd of 500 at noon at a demonstration at the Federal Building in San Francisco.

The mood of the demonstration was one of disbelief and anger and the crowd was one of contrasts. White-haired protesters mingled with mothers pushing baby strollers. An older woman stood silently at the edge of the group, wearing a sign that read "A Quaker Protest." Another woman carried a hastily painted likeness of slain Grenadian

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport, a founding member of the U.S.-Grenada Friendship Society, expressed outrage at the landing of troops on Grenada. Spokesmen for Bay Area congressional representatives Barbara Boxer, Sala Burton and Ronald V. Dellums read statements condemning the invasion.

Protests against the invasion continued Tuesday night when a demonstration at the Berkeley BART station turned into a spontaneous march through Berkeley streets.

The crowd of 500 poured onto Shattuck Avenue, stranding motorists in their cars as marchers, 10 abreast, blocked the street.

The protesters made a wide circle through Berkeley, picking up thousands of supporters. People with bobbing signs and shouts of "U.S. Troops Out of Grenada" stretched 10 blocks long and numbered 5,000.

Most people on curbs and in apartment buildings cheered approval to the marchers, but a few fraternity houses raised American flags in defiance of the protesters.

The march wound through Berkeley

for almost two hours and then massed at City Hall. Protesters poured up the steps of the building and unfurled banners opposing U.S. intervention in Grenada, Central America and Lebanon.

Newport addressed the crowd, calling the invasion "the worst situation I've ever seen." Newport said Grenada is "the only black, English speaking socialist-oriented country in the world."

Newport said Grenada's revolution had been a "beacon light" to progressive people around the world.

Grenada, a mountainous island of 110,000 people, was virtually unknown to Americans until recent years. It was a British colony until it gained independence in 1974. Eric Gairy, a former trade union organizer, was elected Prime Minister in 1967, but became unpopular due to his corrupt and autocratic rule.

The country was still of little concern to the United States until 1979, when Gairy was overthrown in a fantasy-like revolution that took less than a day and claimed three lives.

A fledgling opposition party, The New Jewel Movement, led by Maurice Bishop, suddenly found itself in power.

Bishop sought to socialize some sectors of the Grenadian economy and encouraged local production of food, most of which is imported.

Cuba and Venezuela supplied funds and machinery to aid Bishop in his effort to rebuild the economy, which had stagnated under Gairy. But the United States spurned Bishop's requests for aid because of his socialist politics.

Last week the seemingly moderate revolution took a tragic turn when Bishop and several of his key cabinet members were executed during a coup by the Grenadian army.

President Reagan, who has strongly condemned the Bishop regime as pro-Soviet and a threat to American security, cited violence on the island as a justification to land almost 2,000 American troops in the first U.S. invasion since the Vietnam War.

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Photo AGNESE GALLA

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Opinion

Editorial

Living in fear

Several women on the second floor of Mary Ward Hall remain in fear as they wait for campus police to apprehend the man who stole their belongings and robbed them of their sense of security.

At about 3 a.m. Saturday, a man entered the building without any questions asked and was able to roam freely through the halls. He entered unlocked doors of unsuspecting residents. His capade reportedly ended in \$400 worth of missing property and cash — and a dozen women questioning the security of the dorms.

At 1 a.m. Monday, a Mary Ward resident found a piece of paper between the lock and doorknob of the building entrance.

The security process involves an ID check and sign-in on Friday and Saturday nights. Aside from this, anyone is free to enter and leave the buildings. Saturday's embarrassingly easy burglary illustrates too clearly the lack of responsibility in providing safety on this campus. The university is responsible, without doubt, for the security of the residents in the dorms. The Department of Public Safety is also responsible for patrolling the campus area, especially the area surrounding the dorms.

We believe the university needs to immediately consider and apply a better, safer security system for the dorms. Then, we can all breathe a little easier.

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MBA graduate returns to KRON

By Genny Hom

Ed Arnow is one lucky SF State MBA graduate who found a job even before he finished his graduation requirements in July. His field? Business and financial reporting.

Last year, Arnow, 60, a broadcast reporter in the Bay Area for the past 30 years, took what amounted to a "sabbatical from reporting," trading his general assignment reporting job at KRON television station to be a full-time business student at SF State.

Though he had no commitments at KRON, it asked him back even before he graduated to become its economics specialist.

"The field is wide open for people with the kind of background and knowledge that I've come out of State with," he said.

"I cover business, financial and economic stories. And I do it with a high falutin' title," he laughed.

Arnow is KRON's only full-time economics specialist. He chooses about 80 percent of the stories he reports, taking few from the assignment desk. Stories are picked with the "broadest possible spectrum in mind." These include profiles of people in business, features on trends or expectations in business or stories which might appear on the front page of the Wall Street Journal.

In September 1982, Arnow resigned

from KRON and was put into a "pressure cooker," a pilot graduate program in the School of Business where he earned an MBA degree in one year. Normally, an MBA degree at SF State takes at least two years to complete.

With help from the dean of the School of Business, Arthur Cunningham, and marketing professor Rich Nelson, Arnow mapped out a special 30-unit program of courses in computers, economics of growth, accounting, corporate ethics, international trade and the political environment of business. He wrote his graduate thesis on the revolution and changing world of financial services.

"The year I spent at State was the hardest I'd done in 30 or 35 years," he said. "An 80-hour week studying was nothing. Two months into the program, I thought I'd have to throw in the towel. I dropped everything and didn't attempt to do anything but be a student."

Arnow took the program because he wanted to get a better grasp of the complexities in the business world.

"I realized that as much as I knew about it, and as competitive as I was with others covering the subject, I really didn't know enough of what I wanted to report on."

He was also unsatisfied with the quality of business reporting and saw there was great room for improvement.

"You'd hear complaints from just about anyone, from professionals in

business and finance to serious journalism students who deplored the slapdash, hit-or-miss basis of reporters who didn't understand what they were reporting. There were too many half-truths and a lot of misinformation and cheap shots," he said.

Today, Arnow sees "a tremendous upsurge, explosion and interest in business reporting."

Arnow said that in the last six months, for example, the Chronicle has "gone through an enormous shakeup of the business world section." A new executive editor for the section was hired, as well as a former bureau chief of Business Week magazine and a former Wall Street Journal reporter. And various television stations across the country have also placed more emphasis on business and financial stories by hiring specialists.

Since he started back at KRON, Arnow said the NBC network has taken an average of one of his stories per week for their new business section in New York.

The public's thirst for business stories began in 1973, with the oil embargo, Arnow said.

"In the past decades, we lived in a very predictable world. Suddenly, everything went berserk in the 70s. The future became terribly unpredictable and uncertain. People started worrying about the future. They were desperate

for information in a subject they knew little about."

Arnow said he is seeing this new trend in business reporting as he saw the growth of the television industry.

After graduating in 1946 with a bachelor of arts degree in journalism from Syracuse University in New York and a master of arts degree in journalism from Stanford in 1948, he worked as a reporter for the Stockton Record.

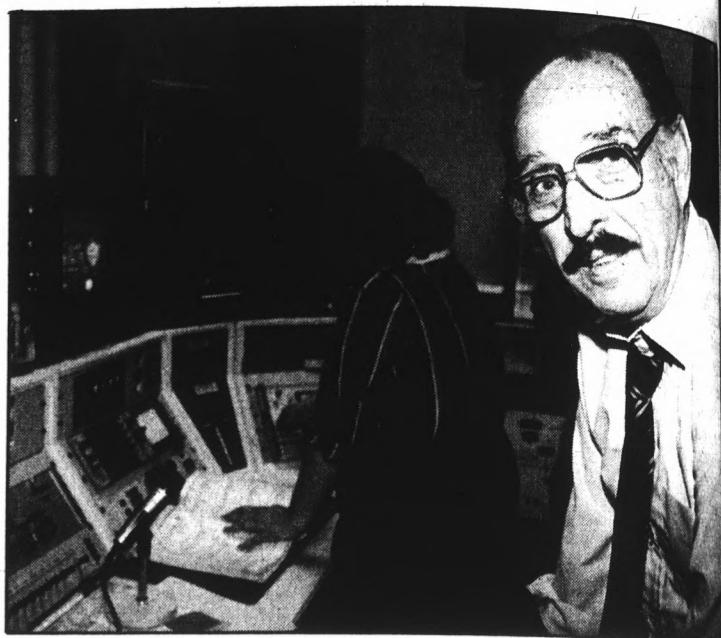
In 1950 he joined NBC radio (now KNBR) as a newswriter and also served as the station's South American correspondent and Miami bureau chief.

Arnow left NBC radio-TV in 1965 to join the journalism faculty at UC Berkeley, where he taught for four years. He also taught in Ankara, Turkey as a Fullbright professor from 1969 to 1970.

Arnow also worked as a reporter for KPIX television station, where he won three Emmy awards for his investigative reporting on the Managua, Nicaragua earthquake and illegal aliens.

"What we've seen is basically a steady growth toward a more serious, more comprehensive, higher quality reporting of the news in television. This accent on business news today is just another step."

For now, Arnow said he has the "ideal job" and has no plans to go back to school, except maybe to teach.



By Tom Howes

Ed Arnow works amidst high-tech equipment at KRON.

As a student, Arnow said his hardest class "by far" was BICS 710, quantitative analysis.

"That class was the one that almost did me in," he laughed. "What you're doing is covering algebra, geometry, integral and differential calculus and probability in one semester. I'd never had it before. I was spending about 40 hours per week on that one course alone. And I had tutors all over the lot."

Despite his headaches, Arnow managed to get a "B" in the course, along with "B's" in his three other courses that semester.

And like other model students, rarely cut classes, not even those he audited.

"I never missed my investment class. The same was true for statistics, up until the time to start studying for final exams. Then I bowed out," he laughed.

Public affairs director worked to the top

By Heidi Novotny

Sheila McClellan, director of public affairs, started in the most junior position of the SF State Public Affairs office eight years ago. Now she orchestrates the university's relationship with the community.

McClear answers media calls, handles the department's news bureau and publishes two newsletters with the help of Associate Director of Public Relations Janet Kraut, staff writer Michael Johnson and several student writers.

"This is a year of a lot of immediate goals," she said recently in her Administration Building office. "I've been introducing President Woo to the media and to community groups. It's been very satisfying because wherever I take him, people like him."

The weekly "Memo" that she puts out informs the faculty of the "nuts and bolts of their jobs." The monthly "Info" keeps over 600 campus supporters aware of the latest campus events.

"But the media is our priority," said McClellan. "We drop everything when the print and electronic people call to find experts in various fields. They want it in an hour and a half and they want it live," she said, her pale green eyes lighting up with the challenge.

McClear has compiled an "experts list," a cross section of SF State's resources, to send to media reporters "so they'll call on us even more. We're also experimenting with exclusives, giving especially good features to the

publications that would be the most interested. The point is to keep SF State in people's minds."

McClear said many people aren't aware that SF State is respected in the business world, even though California's top 100 corporations have ranked SF State's business department fourth in the state, behind Stanford, Berkeley and UCLA.

"Even if you're not a business major, it's heartening to know that your university is widely known," she said. "When you go out to get a job, the name of your alma mater isn't everything, but it sure can help."

When asked what it's like to compete with the Stanford and Berkeley campuses, McClellan admitted that sometimes she "wished the sea would swallow them."

"It doesn't help that Stanford and Berkeley are near, but if we could just generate a sense of what we are, there would be room enough for all of us."

McClear said she finds that many SF State instructors prefer teaching urban students. She herself taught English composition in night classes here for five years and said she is eager to teach again.

"The students are a little older, they're motivated and they don't want their time wasted. Many of them are living and working off campus, as opposed to living in sheltered halls of ivy and entering at 18 and graduating at 22," she said.

The classes are small and the teachers are committed to teaching. Many of the



By Mary Angelo

Sheila McClellan, director of public affairs, has worked eight years to involve SF State with the community.

professors do research, however, and this gives students opportunities to work with experts in their fields, she said.

McClear has spent many of her 39 years enjoying university campuses. After earning a master's degree in English literature from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, she taught for three years in Honolulu at the University of Hawaii and three years in Europe at the University of Maryland's European division.

In Honolulu, she also edited "Young Hawaii," which she described as "a Rolling Stone-like tabloid."

In Europe, she taught evening courses, which allowed time for travel. "I can't tell you what wonderful fun it was," said McClellan, who taught in Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, Germany and England. Claiming "infinite energy for travel," she fondly remembers a spur-of-the-moment trip to Egypt for Thanksgiving and "thematic weekends in London," where she took in plays of the same theme.

Turning her thoughts back to SF State, McClellan sees an inevitable move toward "definite, admitted fundraising.

Some people will like it, others will begrudge the necessity of doing it, but we'll do it just the same," she said. "You don't get anywhere by being kind of lazy academics off in your corner."

President Woo agrees. "Sheila knows a lot about community development and she helps us make good contacts for our university. So far, unfortunately, the state has not supported development of state campuses — to spend a little time with the sailors, dress up their bantam chick with a little beige jacket and green jacket and make a lot."

SF State alumni are a yet-untried resource, according to McClellan. "They can offer funding, student internship jobs for grads and consulting opportunities for faculty," she said. "They help give us the clout that we are entitled to."

As she gazed through her window overlooking the campus, she crossed her long legs and ran her fingers through her auburn curls. "I like this university and I like this job. One of its many benefits that I don't have to confront a crisis of conscience." I've always kept the attitude that I deserve the luxury of loving my job and it has always worked for me."

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Black children mislabeled retarded

IQ tests don't reflect cultural and ethnic development

By Toru Kawana

Larry P. has made and designed jewelry, cooked, cleaned and traveled across the country. He graduated from high school and played four years of varsity football. Yet, according to IQ tests, he was educable mentally retarded.

"Larry P. (a fictitious name used by courts to protect the identity of a minor) is one of thousands of black children in America being misclassified under the criteria of IQ tests," said Gerald West, Ph.D., professor and vice chair of counseling here.

While researching the biases in IQ tests, West discovered a large number of black children were being misclassified. He began to investigate EMR classes in the San Francisco Unified School District.

In 1969, 28.5 percent of the students enrolled in the San Francisco Unified School District were black, and 58 percent of the students in EMR classes were black. Figures were similar for other districts in California.

In 1971 the state spent \$58 million annually on the EMR program. In 1977-78 San Francisco spent \$797,000. Each district received \$3,050 a year from the state to educate each EMR student, compared with \$1,400 for "regular" students.

"I am the psychologist who re-evaluated Larry, using the same instrument, but I gave him credit for answers which weren't standardized or considered correct by the manual. I found him not retarded," said West.

"Ironically, his mother had never been informed that he was in EMR classes, and neither had the other parents. She knew only that he was receiving special educational assistance in an ungraded classroom. Nowhere had she read that her child was mentally retarded."

"When I asked to re-evaluate her son, her response was, 'You must have the wrong person; my child is not retarded.'"

In November 1971, at the suggestion of West, William Pierce, Ph.D. and Harold Dent, Ph.D., Larry P.'s mother and a group of five black parents in San Francisco, whose children had been inappropriately classified and placed in EMR classes, filed suit in the U.S. District Court against the California State Board of Education, the superintendent of schools for San Francisco Unified School District and members of the San Francisco Board of Education.

The suit claimed the children's civil rights, guaranteed by the 14th Amendment, had been violated and they had been denied equal opportunity education guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the California Education Code.

"IQ tests don't account for cultural, educational and ethnic experiences which the black child has had in growing up in America," said West. The test evaluates a rather narrow educational experience which it assumes all children have been exposed to as an act of growing up. It doesn't account for the inequality of educational exposure, the variation in curriculum and acquired values.

"IQ tests set the stage for psychological development which leaves an indelible mark on the child and parents. I feel that testing conducted by a learning specialist in an attempt to assess a child's learning needs with appropriate supportive educational programs to assist the child in overcoming deficits, would have more merit than IQ testing."

"The general theme of experts testifying for the state was that nothing was wrong with the tests, but the problems lie in black youth."

Others used the argument that placing black youths in EMR classes would enable them to get additional educational assistance not available in regular classes.

However, the state educational code says, "The educational goals for EMR are not reading, writing and arithmetic per se; if these skills are accepted as primary goals, then EMR pupils should remain in regular classes where academic skills are emphasized."

Judge Robert F. Peckham issued his landmark decision in October 1979, after years of litigation. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Education for All Handicapped Children of 1975 had been violated. He stated IQ tests were culturally biased and had not been validated for the purpose they were being used. The plaintiff's constitutional rights to equal education had been violated by wrongfully confining them to "dead-end" EMR classes. The defendant's conduct in connection with the history of IQ testing and special education in California, revealed unlawful segregative intent.

"The court also ruled that the use of any test to assess black children for placement in EMR classes must be approved by the court. The defendant must monitor and eliminate the disproportionate placement of black children in California's EMR classes," said West.

"Each district must re-evaluate every child currently identified as EMR,



Gerald West was honored for his work with IQ tests.

without including in the psychological evaluation an IQ test that hasn't been approved by the court."

The case was again appealed in 1979 by Wilson Riles, then California State superintendent of public instruction. A final decision is expected soon.

"If the case is upheld it will set a precedent. The U.S. Department of Justice will have found IQ tests invalid," said West.

In July 1983, for recognition of his work on the Larry P. case, West received

the Sixth Annual Public Services Award, Public Advocates and the Certificate of Honor from the City and County of San Francisco.

"To be honored by one's peers and by a larger community is indeed a good feeling, one that I shall treasure all my life. But the greatest feeling is in knowing our efforts have been productive in securing the constitutional rights of black youth, their families and ultimately the larger society, in equal educational opportunity."

Scandinavian mission offers sailors a little bit of home

By Deidre Harrison

The Rev. Hugo Thomsen climbed the creaky stairs leading to the deck of Falstria, a tiny figure against the enormous black hull of the ship. He entered the ship by a small door and made his way through the labyrinthine passages to the crew's dining room.

Eight sailors, most of them blonde men, eat, talk and laugh, the room thick with smoke and breakfast smells. The sailors, dressed in oily coveralls, stop their banter to welcome Thomsen, crisp in light beige corduroy pants and a lime green jacket. They exchange news, questions and stories with him in rapid Danish.

"I want to feel I am a member of the crew who is just staying on land. I don't want them to look on me as an outsider," said Thomsen.

Thomsen is the director of the Scandinavian Seaman's Mission on 15th Street in San Francisco. The mission was founded 40 years ago, said Thomsen, by two people who had a vision that someone had to take care of Scandinavian sailors.

The mission, which costs about \$5,000 a year to run, is operated and funded by American and Scandinavian Baptist churches. It is the only Baptist-



The Rev. Hugo Thomsen sits behind his cluttered desk.

run mission in the world, although several Lutheran churches in Scandinavia run missions in other parts of the world.

"We don't offer religious services,"

they do for the sailors.

"We have two buses to bring the sailors back to the mission. We bake waffles and warm Swedish pastry," she said. "We give them coffee and Swedish, Norwegian and Danish newspapers. We talk to them, we help them call home. We help them buy things, and yes, we help them go sightseeing."

The Thomsens, along with one Norwegian and one Swedish assistant, meet five or six ships a week. The ships arrive in Oakland, Richmond, San Francisco, Benicia and Sacramento. The average crew on a container ship, the type of cargo ship they usually meet, is usually numbers 20 to 25. About half of any crew returns to the mission.

"Some of the old-timers want to stay on board. They say nothing new for us here," said Mrs. Thomsen.

The Thomsens live with their 15-year-old daughter in the three story white Victorian mission, which displays the colorful flags of Sweden, Norway, Denmark

and the United States like a peacock.

"It is good we are living here because sometimes the ships come in at three in the morning," said Mrs. Thomsen. "We can never plan our time. There has been a strike somewhere or something happens and the shop doesn't come in. We must wait and wait. We can never plan our time."

The mission is also a place to socialize for Scandinavians living in or visiting San Francisco. About 15 people visit the mission each day, some staying for 10 minutes, some staying for hours. "It depends on the company," said Mrs. Thomsen. "The Danish word for this place is a warming room. I don't know what you would call it."

The Thomsens, who have been in the United States a little more than a year, have found some elements of American society disturbing. "There are hardly any poor in Scandinavia. They get what they need for food and clothes. It is kind of hard here. Stray people come up to the door. I think Americans have a different idea of what the mission is. They demand food and clothes. When we can't help them, they are scowling and swearing."

On the day the Falstria docked in the port of San Francisco, the sun was shining and most people walking on upper Market Street, where the mission is located, look well-fed and well-dressed. Of the 23 crew members, three returned to the mission in the blue van with Thomsen. Many of the crew are still working, so Thomsen or one of his assistants will bring more back later in the day.

Winnie, a 30-year-old ship stewardess and the only woman crew member, has been to San Francisco 32 times in the last four years. "When I am not working," she said in hesitant English, "I always go to the mission. It is good they are here. They take care of us, drive us places and show us around. If they did not drive us, we probably would not go into the city. It is very expensive to take a taxi from here (the port)."

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

This Week

TODAY

Brown Bag Theater presents scenes from Tennessee William's "Suddenly Last Summer" in room 104 of Creative Arts.

FRIDAY

The Dead Kennedys perform their mordant but exuberant rock-and-roll at the Barbary Coast at noon. Admission is \$4, \$3 for students.

The SF American Indian Arts and Crafts Show runs from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. in Buildings A and C of Fort Mason. Call 327-2266 for information.

The Asian American International Film Festival closes at the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley, with six films by artists from Los Angeles and New York. Call 863-0814 for information and reservations.

Brown Bag Theater presents scenes for "Suddenly Last Summer."

SATURDAY

The Third Annual SF Children's Fair runs from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Pier 3. Admission is \$3, or 50 cents for the under-12 set, with free shuttle service from Crissy Field. Call 661-1266 for information.

The SF American Indian Arts and Crafts Show continues at Fort Mason, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SUNDAY

An All-Women's Poetry Film Program takes place at Building C of Fort Mason at 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$2, for members 25 percent off. Call 621-3073 for information.

The Children's Fair continues at Fort Mason from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Women's Family Services Conference continues at Fort

Mason, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

The SF American Indian Arts and Crafts Show continues in Building A and C of Fort Mason, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MONDAY

The Student Health Center has chosen Halloween for an open house of the Positive Health Resource Center. Refreshments and PHRC staff will be on hand between 10 a.m. and noon and also between 1 and 3 p.m.

Donald P. Hodel, U.S. secretary of energy, speaks at noon at the Ralston Room of the Sheraton Palace Hotel. Call 362-4903 for information and reservation.

Brown Bag Theater presents "Still Life," a new play about a Vietnam veteran, at noon in room 104 of Creative Arts.

TUESDAY

Overhead fans and fat men in white suits prevail when "Casablanca" shows at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. at the Barbary Coast. Admission is \$2.50, \$2 for students.

The Career Center offers a "Job Search" workshop on self-assessment, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Sign up in room 211 of the Old Administration Building.

Brown Bag Theater presents "Still Life."

"Job Search workshops continue at the Career Center with "Resume Writing," from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Sign up in room 211 of the Old Administration Building.

Paul Buhle, director of New York University's Oral History of the American Left, presents a slide lecture on "A Century of Radical Humor" at 1:30 p.m. in room 434 of the J. Paul Leonard Library.

Spinal Finger performs at the Union Depot, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Brown Bag Theater presents "Still Life."

Fees

Continued from Page 1.

do so when the state entered economic recovery."

State Finance Director Michael Franchetti noted last week that the state may have a \$1 billion surplus by the end of the fiscal year (June 30) because of a reviving prosperity in California.

Technically the Trustees have the authority to increase or decrease fees. But in reality the level of fees is determined by the amount of state money the governor and the Legislature allocate to the university system.

William Cunningham, the governor's education representative, said the governor would like to stabilize and even lower fees if possible, but he refused to comment on the governor's support of Reynolds' fee reduction proposal.

Even though a state budget surplus made the possibility of a fee reduction considerable, Sen. Wadie Deddeh, D-San Diego, interrupted Reynolds' enthusiasm by telling her "don't count your money to the bank" yet. Deddeh noted that any surplus could easily be eliminated by pending lawsuit against the state or an upturn in unemployment.

One of the major pending lawsuits before the California Supreme Court was filed by the California State Student Association against Gov. Deukmejian and the Trustees of CSU.

Curtis Richards, CSU student lobbyist, said CSSA is waiting for a hearing date on the suit it filed Aug. 23. If CSSA wins the case, the state would have to come up with \$73 million, according to Richards.

Also testifying before the committee was Arthur S. Marmaduke, director of the Student Aid Commission, who expressed the commission's concern about the increase in student loans to finance education. He noted that in 1977-78, when the Guaranteed Student Loan program was administered federally, loans totaled \$55 million. In 1982-83, with the state administering the program, the loans have increased to \$550 million.

Specific dollar figures for SF State's GSL were not available, according to Baker, but he did say the number of loans had doubled.

Although the Legislature is in recess, the senate education committee held the special hearing on fees in an effort to outline a criteria for a long-term policy of fee increases that would ensure access to the universities and colleges of California to all qualified students.

Patrick Callan, director of the California Postsecondary Education Commission, testified before the committee that the increases in state university fees were an "erratic policy running contrary to the economy... charging students higher fees when they are more

likely to be financially strapped."

Callan outlined the CPEC's recommendations for an ensured and predictable level of fee increases. The commission proposed that the level of student charges be kept as low as possible with planned and incremental increases specified within an approved state policy.

The report also stressed the need for the state to provide financial assistance to students with need and supported a fee differential of higher fees for graduate students.

Other facts and figures presented to the committee included the following:

- Although fees have increased dramatically over recent years, state university fees are below the average charged at comparable campuses in other states.

- Statistics show that enrollment has not dropped and that minority representation on campuses has remained the same or slightly increased.

- California has one of the highest rates of college attendance in the country — more than 62 percent — which demonstrates that access and fees are interrelated, according to Reynolds.

- Sen. Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, and chairman of the committee, and Deddeh favor a fee differential for graduate students in lucrative, professional subjects such as law, medicine and engineering.

- The proposed fee reduction would not affect the universities of California or the Community Colleges.

Tar wreck



By Mary Angelo

Tar spilled onto Interstate 280 near Brotherhood Way late Tuesday afternoon when a truck skipped the middle island, knocked over a telephone pole and slammed into an oncoming car. According to a San Francisco fireman, the truck driver was trying to avoid hitting a jaywalker. The accident tied up north-bound traffic for two hours.

History

Continued from Page 1.

clients produced a harmonious group of structures," she said. The buildings are similarly designed in the Beaux Arts neoclassical style popular with architects early in the century, using similar materials of brick or stucco, and similar details.

Bloomfield said the remodeling found in the district "most frequently is the storefront. Architects often designed buildings for easily updatable ground floor commercial space," she said.

The area attracted San Francisco society because of these apartment hotels. Bloomfield said San Francisco "had been a town of hotel dwellers ever since the Gold Rush first populated it entirely with men."

Most of the buildings were constructed around the period of the Panama Pacific International Exposition to supply housing for workers and visitors. After the stock market crashed, very few buildings were constructed, only ones that had been previously planned

and paid for.

The area began to deteriorate after World War II, according to the North of Market Planning Coalition, a group which has been working with the city to improve the life of Tenderloin residents. Investors bought the buildings but did not live in the neighborhood or manage their own property. The buildings grew older and many were more costly to maintain and many owners stopped fixing them. Redevelopment and the rising cost of housing in other parts of the city pushed low-income people into the Tenderloin.

The Tenderloin Ethnographic Research Project identified the 60s as the era when the Tenderloin slipped.

Some buildings have been maintained in their original glory, according to Bloomfield. "The Belgravias Apartments on Sutter Street and the Warrington Hotel are outstanding examples," she said.

Not only is the Tenderloin rich in architectural heritage, but also in history. According to Bloomfield, the district is associated with Dashiell Hammett, who

began writing in the area and used the district as locale for most of his Sam Spade stories. Isadora Duncan was born in a building on Taylor Street, and science fiction writer Fritz Lieber lived and wrote at 811 Geary St.

The Tenderloin was named after the red-light district that has been located in the southernmost part of the district since the Gold Rush. "The name has been applied here at least since 1895 to denote a wide variety of legal, extra-legal, and illegal entertainment industries. The employees — shopkeepers, bartenders, musicians, actors, dancers, prostitutes — have lived in the surrounding hotels and apartments. The related union halls of musicians, waitresses and movie projectionists are still here," said Bloomfield.

Some of the legendary figures who have worked in the district include madames Sally Stanford and Tessie Wall, jazz greats Nat King Cole, Billie Holiday, Joe Williams, Vernon Allen, Dick Partee and Duke Ellington.

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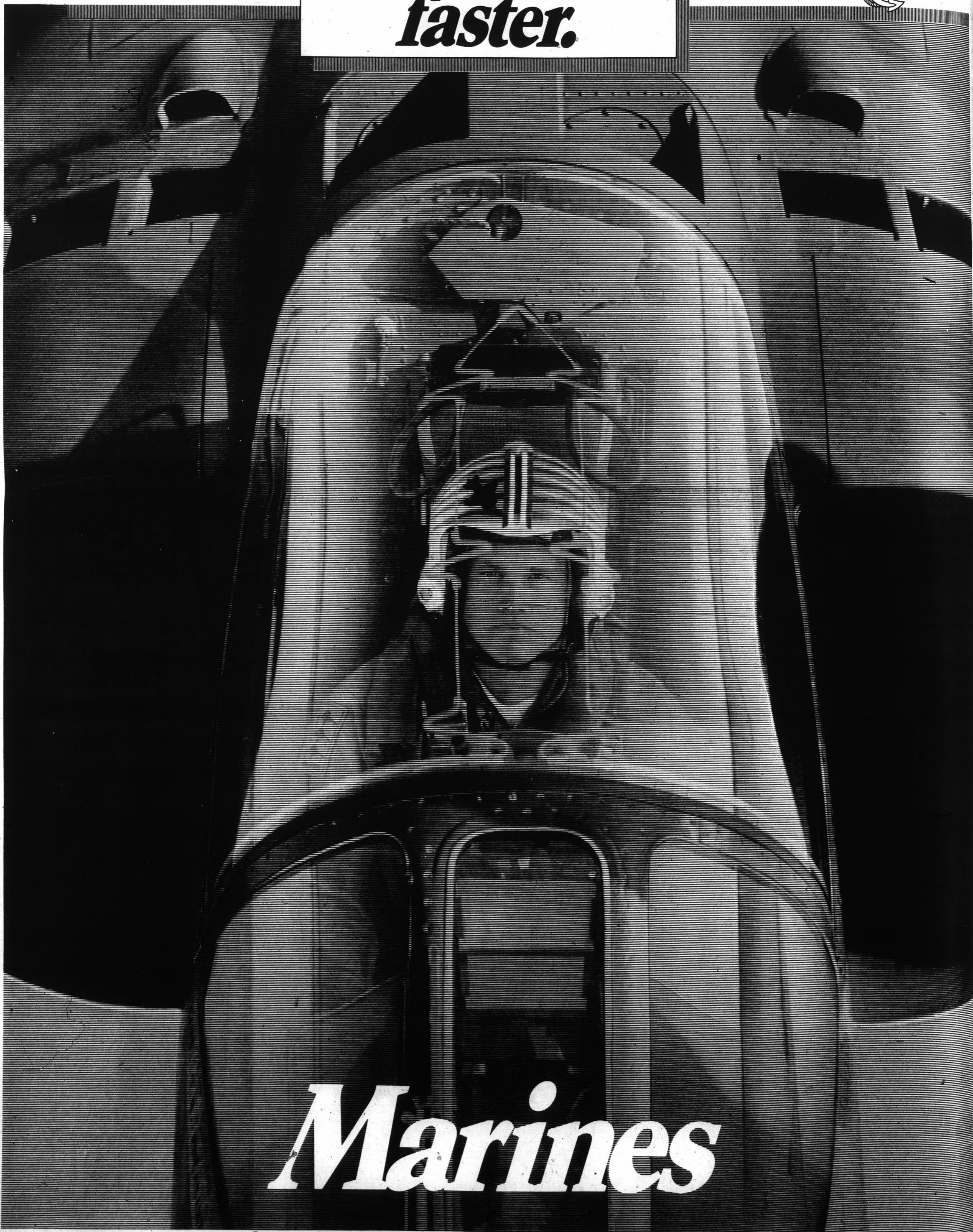
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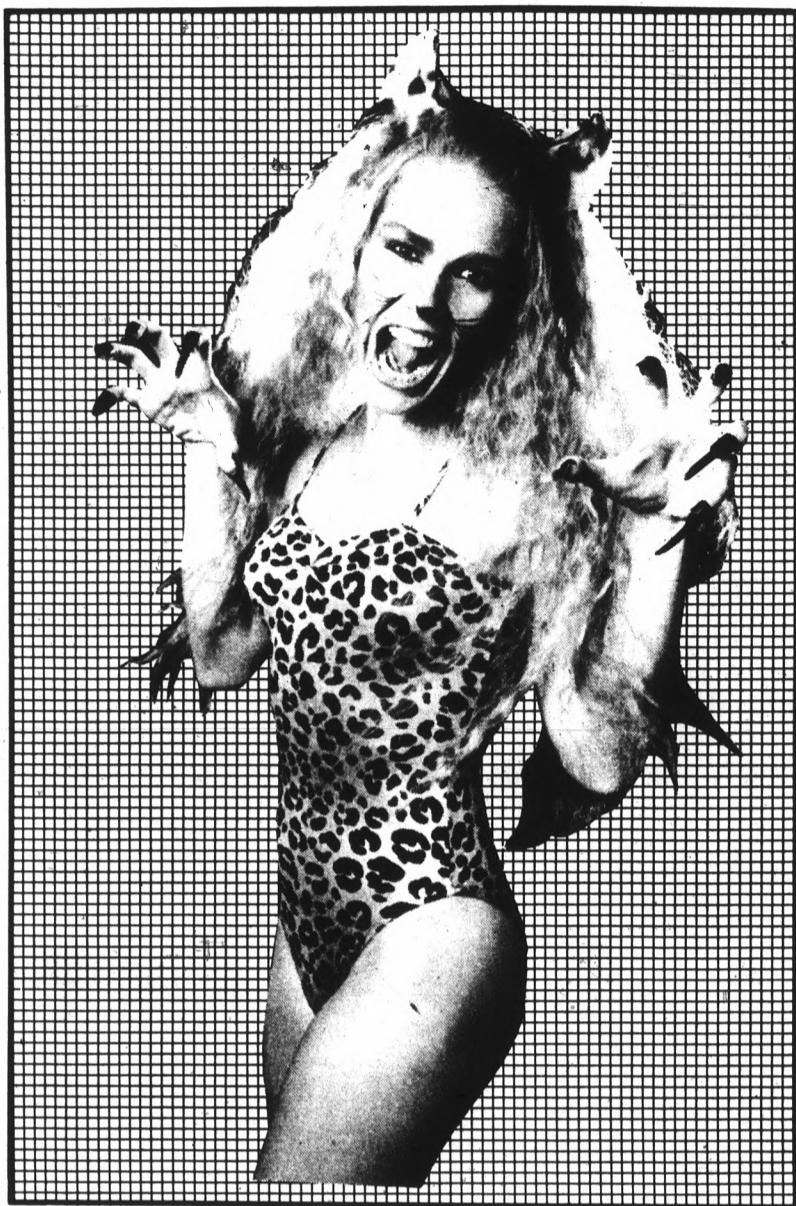


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ORIGINAL DE

Arts

SF madness spawns Exotic Erotic Ball



By Bruce Siegal

In 1979 two self-styled promoters, Perry Mann and Louis Abolafia, threw a nudist Halloween party in Mann's San Francisco penthouse and called it the Nudist Ball.

It was a success.

The following year the ball was held in the California Hall and the name was changed to the Exotic Erotic Halloween Ball.

"Paul McGivney and I came up with the name," Mann said of his friend's suggestion. "The name Nudist Ball would have scared a lot of people off."

So when McGivney said "exotic erotic," Mann said "That's it."

Unlike the Nudist Ball, this year's Exotic Erotic will be a costumed event, said Mann. An array of exotic acts, erotic

dancers and non-stop rock music will be featured.

According to Abolafia, the concept for the yearly celebration is based on San Francisco's long tradition of madness, an extension of the 60s — love-ins, the Fillmore West and the Hooker's Ball.

It also sprung from the less than conventional lifestyles of the promoters.

Years ago, Mann was a business major at Bernard M. Baruch College. But the slow pace quickly discouraged him. He changed his major to liberal arts and never graduated.

"I was more of a doer than a researcher," Mann said. "I wanted everything to happen immediately. I didn't like term papers. I would always try to do them in one night and I always got Fs. Life experience and common sense are more important than college."

Then at 18, Mann met Abolafia in

New York. "I met him on Fire Island in 1968," Mann said. "He seduced a girl who came over to see me. . . . But she wasn't that great anyway."

Ten years later, he met Abolafia again, in California.

At the time of the first ball, Mann was living in a penthouse on Geary Boulevard, trying to start an after-hours club. It was here that the first party took place.

Although in previous years Mann and Abolafia were partners in producing the event, this year Mann will produce it alone.

Instead, Abolafia will spend all his efforts on the upcoming presidential race. He has run as the Nudist Party candidate for the past four elections.

Looking back, Mann says the exotic event has been a success because it appeals to a broad spectrum of people. "People you'd never expect, like

businessmen and secretaries, attend like a circus for adults," he said.

According to Mann, the ball has never had any serious problems and he's never lost money on it.

Mann estimates that this year's ball to be held Oct. 29, at 8 p.m. at Brooks Hall, will cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000 to produce. Yet he expects it to be the most profitable of all. He needs 3,000 people to attend to break even, but plans on an attendance of at least 10,000.

As for this year's ball being billed as the last, Abolafia said there have been problems finding a location for next year's production.

"Perry likes to call it the end of an era," he said. "And if we can't go another hall, then it is. It's the end of an era of excitement that we brought about . . . who knows what it means?"



By Mary Angelo



The leopard woman (above) is the mascot of the Exotic Erotic Halloween Ball. Perry Mann (center) is a promoter of the event, which partygoers celebrate with erotic costumes (left). Rock music is featured.

Trauffaut directs SF Rep

Good reviews can spoil the act, says instructor

By Paula Nichols

When Michelle Truffaut directed the play "The Runner Stumbles," she made the actors promise not to read the reviews until after the show closed.

A good review can hurt a play as much as help it, according to Truffaut. "We got wonderful, amazing reviews, and the actors started to believe they were more wonderful than they were and didn't grow in their roles."

Theater Arts Department and gives directing workshops at San Francisco

Repertory Company.

For the second consecutive year, she received the Bay Area Critic's Circle Award for outstanding direction. She has professional acting background in London, New York and Los Angeles. She directed her first play in 1973, replacing a director who quit.

"That show was not successful," said

Truffaut, "but I got very stimulated by it. I got curious about what it would take to be a good director." A good director should like people and have the knack to communicate with them, said Truffaut.

Truffaut, who is in her early 40s,

founded San Francisco Repertory Company. It was legally incorporated in 1974.

She said production at the repertory theater differs a lot from that at SF State. She can take more chances here and can push and stretch the students a little harder, she said.

"But when you've got the public to deal with and the critics wandering in and out, you can't be as idealistic about it."

Truffaut chose "Baal," one of Bertold Brecht's earlier works, to do at SF State, in a "conscious push to find pieces with levels of political and social statements." Truffaut believes those statements "come out of human psychological values."

"'Baal' has potential for being very controversial in its sexual exploitation," said Truffaut. "But a sociological statement is made, rather than a political one, like 'Boesman and Lena,'" the current play at San Francisco Repertory Company.

"Boesman and Lena" is the third play Truffaut has directed with Fred Hartman, a co-recipient of the 1982 Critic's Circle Award. She said team directing is not for everyone because egos can get in the way. But with Hartman, Truffaut said it was a pleasure to have another creative eye.

"The most important thing a director can do is allow everyone their fullest potential, so the ideas and the life come across strongly."

At the repertory theater, Truffaut is currently directing "Mahagonny... The City of Nets," by Bertold Brecht and Kurt Weill, which will run Nov. 16 through Jan. 1.



Brown Bag

Brown Bag Theater presents scenes from Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer" in room 104 of Creative Arts today and tomorrow.

"Still Life," a new play about a Vietnam veteran, will be presented Monday and Wednesday in the same theater, at the same time.

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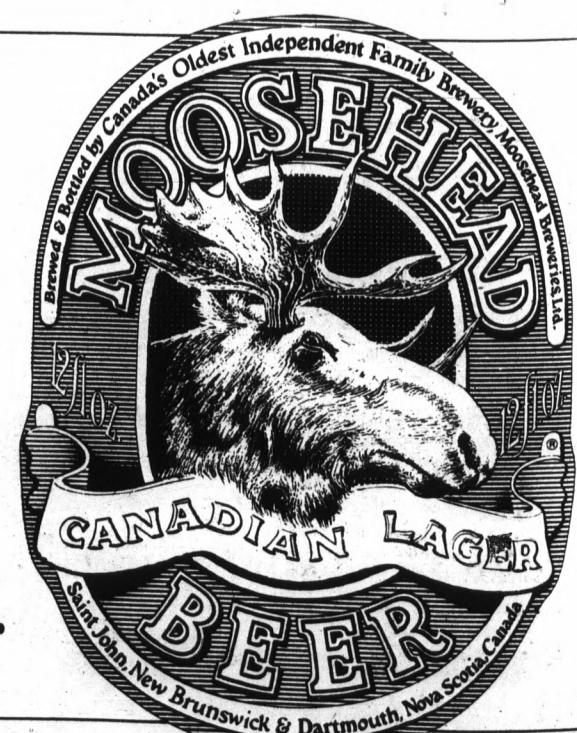


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ORIGINAL DEF

Diana Ross has her way



By Noma Faingold

Once Diana Ross has her way with an audience, it's likely to do anything for her.

She sings, dances, converses, jokes, teases and mingles with the crowd. But all she has to do is pose. Giving her fans that larger-than-life stance at the end of a song — with her arms fully extended, her head back — is worth a hundred "Ain't no Mountain High Enough" monologues.

Last week Diana Ross cordially invited her audience to a gala event; not just a concert.

When people continued to shower her with bouquets and other gifts, she said, "You're going to make me cry. You are my gift. You don't have to bring anything. Just be here."

A gracious hostess, Diana was on a first-name basis with everyone. "I love her. She's not a snob. She remembers where she came from (a Detroit ghetto) and is good to her fans," said a guest, well into her 50s.

When things got started, Diana was at the center of the arena on a round stage at the Oakland Coliseum. She was elegantly dressed in a white sequined gown that clung to her hips and had padded shoulders.

Most of her guests were also dressed up and gave Diana the first of four standing ovations when she asked everyone to come out with her. She energetically sang "I'm Coming Out," dancing the way she has always danced, moving just enough to add to the performance and not detracting from the song.

She dedicated the Ashford and Simpson song, "It's My House," to the women in the house. In the middle of the

several Mae West lines like, "When I'm good, I'm good. When I'm bad, I'm better."

"Too much of a good thing can be wonderful."

"Is that a pistol in your pocket, or are you just glad to see me?"

This provided a casual intro for the Diana Ross anthem, "Reach Out and Touch." The house lights went up because, she said, "I want to see you when I come and visit with you."

People sang with her, everyone in the place held hands, swayed back and forth and sang "Reach out and touch somebody's hand, make this world a better place if you can."

It was corny, but for a second or two Diana's world looked like a better place.

Later, she invited men on stage during "Muscles," a song written and produced by Michael Jackson. "I don't know whose fantasy it is, his or mine," she said. Buttons flew as she ripped open men's shirts.

She invited children on stage to dance for everyone during "Work that Body." It was Diana's answer to Jane Fonda's workout.

But the evening's most memorable image was her encore, "Endless Love," the Lionel Richie ballad.

She returned to the stage after her final costume change, wearing another shiny white gown, with a multi-layered, fluffy white chiffon wrap, making it appear she was wearing a cloud. She basked in her enormous ovation, holding a "What did I ever do to deserve this?" smile.

She sang with intensity, though the arrangement avoided the highest notes of the song. She let the cloud fall off her body and left the stage.

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Newts' slithers on stage for peace

Paula Nichols

Big eyes protrude from domed heads on red, child-sized lizard dies that slither across the stage in "Newts," a surrealistic play staged in a gigantic converted warehouse called Theater Artaud.

Directed by Barnaby Gale, "Newts" is a delightful premiere work of the new theater company Pacific 3747. It will be at Theater Artaud in Project Artaud, in San Francisco, through Oct. 29.

Written by Barnaby Gale and Ken Wilkinson, "Newts" was inspired by Karel Chapek's 1936 novel, "War With the Newts."

The play embodies global pacifism, while the company name, Pacific 3747, represents peaceful opposition to war. It is the global meridian line that intersects San Francisco.

Yet "Newts" is not didactic. And the audience in the 288-seat theater was receptive to the ambitious production, where docile reptiles rise out of the depths amid corrugated aluminum ave.

Theater Artaud, which is a ten-thousand-square-foot renovated factory with a two-story ceiling, is an extraordinary space to fill. But Gale does this well. He layers properties the entire length of the epic space.

An idyllic, painted lake backdrop at the back wall in the first scene gives way to 10- or 12-foot sculptured mountain in the middle of the stage which the newts scale.

In Act II, a white scrim hangs about 4 feet from the front row. It becomes a large, transparent projection screen, on which actors' silhouettes loom like ants or recede like specks.

The bug-eyed lizards are endearingly played by 12 children, costumed in red



Gale sits on top of the 12-foot sculptured mountain of "Newts" stage.

"newt-suits." The newts crawl straight-legged across the stage, their tails behind them.

But lest anyone become overly sentimental, Gale entices us with the newts allegorically, to look at ourselves and our potential for destroying civilization. In one touching vignette, a captive newt dejectedly swirls Coca-Cola and gorges on candy in the London zoo.

In a more profound parallel with man, the newts reproduce rapidly. So, Bondy, a silver-tongued entrepreneur, suavely played by Dan Hiatt, massmarkets the newts as domestics.

Film starlet Lily Valley immediately recognizes the media value of the newts' plight. Suzannah Flowers, as Lily, parodies a perfect giggle, brunette Brigitte Bardot, crying, "save the newts!"

Several upbeat original songs provide hope as a theme though the production despite a tumultuous red-lit earthquake, which symbolizes nuclear destruction.

The actors, using hand-held or pinned microphones, sing to the energized music of MOJO on a studio-recorded soundtrack. But the microphones make the actors' pleasant voices sound as if they are coming out of cardboard tubes.

This technical flaw is the only indication of a handicap resulting from enveloping space.

Despite this flaw, Gale is thoroughly familiar with the theater. Gale not only lives at Project Artaud, he has worked for the last four years to improve the technical capabilities of Theater Artaud, with a grant from the California Arts Council.

Pacific 3747 was formed this year. "If it flies — goes well," said Gale, "many of us will stay together. Out of this positive experience we will attempt to create a resident company at Theater Artaud."

Stars glow on campus

Karen Jeffries

The planetarium's insect-like structures splash stars like glittering fireflies over students' heads as luminescent figures from ancient stellar history transport students through a vivid history of the cosmos.

"The Edge of Infinity," the Astronomy Department's 21st planetarium show, illustrates man's fascination with space and humanity's trappings with its exploration.

The free, 40-minute show uses 48 projectors to visualize theories about the beginning of the universe and man's subsequent progress into space.

Reclining seats provide a comfortable perspective for students to watch as the Egyptian goddess Rah stretches across the domed ceiling to provide a pathway for the traveling Sun.

Narrators explain early Egyptian, Indian, Grecian and English speculations of the mechanics of space up through the sun-centered solar system theory of Nicolaus Copernicus while modern facts and photos, such as the moon landings, are interspersed.

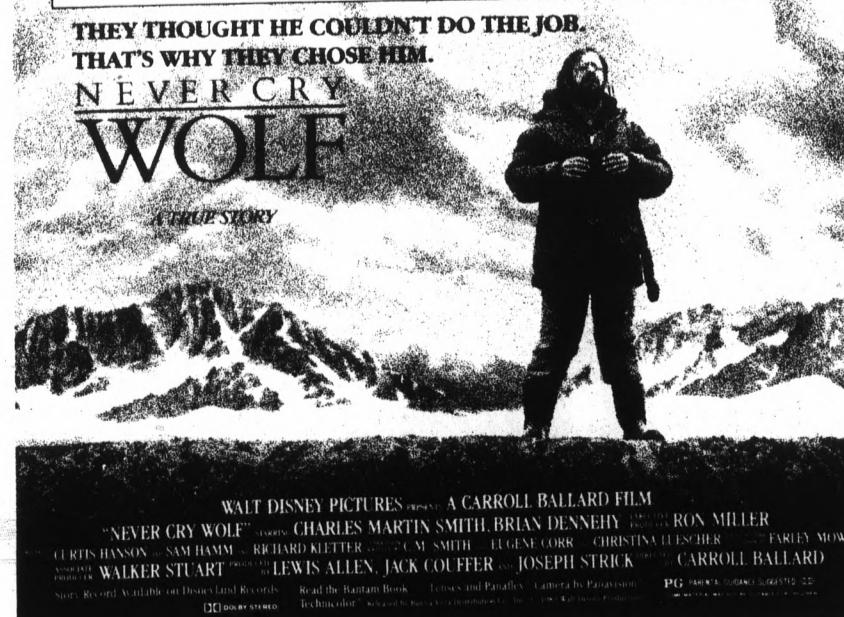
The show's ending simulated the "Big Bang" theory — science's most logical answer to the origin of the universe — with rippling, elliptical lights mimicking early cosmological, gas-filled energy which explodes with a flash of light, sending stars and infant planets to rest in a blanket of darkness.

"The Edge of Infinity," as the 20 other planetarium shows, is produced, written, photographed and recorded by SF State students. Ron Hipschman is the author of this one.

Shows are Wednesdays at 12:10 p.m. in Thornton Hall, room 422.

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Backwords

WHITECRAFT — MORE THAN TRICKS OR TREATS

By Karen Jeffries

Halloween is a magical night wrapped in a velvety shroud of black when little children, dressed in flame-retardant character costumes, parade around neighborhood streets coyly demanding tricks or treats. Dominating the night of the dead is a tale that is centuries old: the fear of witches.

Unlike people who secure a hairy wart on their noses, wear green facial makeup and carry the cliché broomstick, Zsuzsanna Budapest doesn't need a pointy black hat sloping around her face like a black halo. She is a witch.

Born in Hungary 43 years ago, Budapest fled to America during the Russian invasion in 1956. Her ancestral lineage was dutifully recorded by many relatives who practiced witchcraft as their religion, including those who were burned for their un-Christian beliefs. Budapest said she is a lucky survivor of her family tree.

She now lives in Oakland and is one of the country's best known witches.

For 10 years, she served as the high priestess of the Susan B. Anthony Coven No. 1, a feminist coven in Malibu that she founded. She said she is a "legend" in the Craft because of her tenure.

"In the old days, witch queens had a girdle — a kind of garter — and they got a silver buckle for each new coven they founded. I couldn't wear mine at this point; it has too many silver buckles on it and I don't even wear garters," she said, laughing.

"Forming covens is like veins," she continued. "And that's really how to do this kind of work, not close it and make it secret. I formed a core group in Los Angeles and plugged them up by the bootstraps and we worshipped the Goddess the best way we could; each time improving, each time getting a little better, following the Dianic tradition (after the goddess Diana) and including all the women who wanted to be a part of it and knew nothing at all, so hundreds of women were exposed."

Budapest's voice is like her name — culturally rich and tinged with a pleasant Hungarian accent. Her short, silvery hair frames defined facial structures and accentuates her vivid blue eyes and even smile. At times she was candid and frank as she sat on a couch in her comfortable Oakland home. At other times she was stern in her convictions against patriarchal, dualistic religions — particularly Christianity — which she believes to be a cancerous part not only of witch's and women's conscious, but also of social conscious.

"What most religions are used for is to police people's inner images, to give them an inner policing that is other than universal law and is sometimes against it. Let's say any taboo on sex, for example. That's against universal law because sex is natural. If you can police people on how they manage their sex lives, you almost police them completely. All you have to give them is so-called morals and you've got them."

She said people see a Christian god as transcendent instead of a god that is imminent and omnipresent, as the goddess-worshipping Craft does.

"If it's transcendent, then God is like this bored gentleman sitting on the clouds who made all these mistakes. He created evil as well as good and now he's sucking his thumb for all we know because he hasn't been seen by anybody. Even Jesus was crucified and is gone, he hasn't been seen since, either. He's not embedded in our deep psyche, he is gone. He was mortal, he is gone. The lady comes instead. All the spiritual miracles around the world, no matter what religion, showed the lady, as in the Virgin Mary's appearance at Fatima and Lourdes."

"When men die in battle they say 'mother,' not 'father.' General MacArthur told us that and he should have known. When the chips are down and a soul is searching where to go they look for mama. Daddy is incidental and totally, psychically unimportant," she said.

Budapest added that even when early colonizers and missionaries strode into countries bearing a crucifix and preaching the word of God, soldiers would, at the same time, be plundering their land. The domination of "heathen" people who had "perfectly good religions themselves" was a major contributor to the Christian and Catholic wealth of today.

"**T**he Christian thing is one of the single most reasons of oppression of all the people on this planet and women in particular. They took away the soul of the people with no resistance and then they sold this bill of goods to them and, of course, a special bill of goods to women."

"But Christ said and I quote, 'I give you dominion over the Earth and all of its creatures.' She then used an obscene word to describe God."

"God is portrayed in the Bible," she

continued, "like an insecure, menopausal male, Jehovah. And what you get is that everybody makes peace with it by rewriting it and using it in their own way. Jehovah's Witnesses think, 'Oh, I'm a better Christian than you are' but from a witch's point of view, they are all Christians. All the male religions were born within 40 miles of each other and are all desert religions with male gods: Who cares? But these dreams are going around the world like bad nightmares," she said.

Current day witchcraft and other Earth religions, "neo-paganism," is an attempt to revive and recreate the goddess-worshipping nature religions of centuries ago. The Craft is primarily feminist and the Dianic tradition is strictly as such. But many men are involved, participating in the belief of nature as female and adhering to matriarchal religion.

The Craft, as described by Budapest, is polytheistic and not dogmatic. Neo-pagans find inspiration in ancient deities, nature, myth and even science fiction. Forms of worship include rituals eight times a year on the seasonal equinoxes and solstices — called Sabbats — and such forms of art as dance, music, painting, poetry and sculpture.

Dianic traditions honor their goddess by holding rituals on Esbats, when the moon is full. Those are usually smaller and less ritualistic than Sabbats and usually more solemn and meditative.

But Budapest throws out the word "occult" to describe witchcraft because the word means "unknown."

"It is not unknown, so we are not of the occult. When you say 'occult' it's dark, it's threatening, it's sinister and the Earth religions are not sinister and are not unknown and are not dark, necessarily. The reason it caught on is because of how Hollywood internalized Christian ethics. What is real and what is Hollywood?"

The concept of 'good' witches and 'evil' witches is again a complete figure of some Hollywood writer's imagination, a cultivated ignorance because witches aren't divided into colors, we're divided into traditions and we have many traditions," she said.

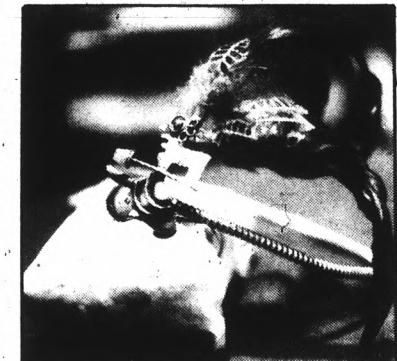
"Stretch back into any culture more than 5,000 years and you find the God-

continued, "like an insecure, menopausal male, Jehovah. And what you get is that everybody makes peace with it by rewriting it and using it in their own way. Jehovah's Witnesses think, 'Oh, I'm a better Christian than you are' but from a witch's point of view, they are all Christians. All the male religions were born within 40 miles of each other and are all desert religions with male gods: Who cares? But these dreams are going around the world like bad nightmares," she said.

Budapest does not define paganism as radical. Instead, she calls it "traditional or orthodox. It depends on your point of view. It's all happened before, nothing is new."

The inherent lack of desire for centralization among Craft members is based on the belief that the heart of the Craft is the Earth. Witches have yearly festivals called Pan Pagan Festivals and a national organization called The Covenant of the Goddess which has at least 50 chapters across the country and is a legal church. But that is the extent of any cohesive attempt.

Appointment of one person as, say, the pope, would be against



Budapest's crown

the Craft. Though Budapest could be considered a candidate for such because she is seen as "the witch of the country," the neo-pagans would eventually discredit her and therefore discredit everybody. No one in the Craft wants to be in that position and she added that it's too early for witches to this country to unite.

Being a witch today, said Budapest, takes a lot of courage because of the systematic burning of women as witches that lasted 600 years from the 12th to the 17th century.

"There was never anybody who got out from being accused," said Budapest. "There was no way to get out of a Christian accusation. Ninety percent of the land went to the Church after execution and 10 percent to the accuser;

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